

NOTICES OF SOME NEW JAPANESE MOLLUSKS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

[Continued from May No., p. 12.]

Bulminus Hirasei n. sp.

Shell rimate, cylindric-conic, rather solid, whitish-corneous or pale reddish corneous, with opaque white streaks and lines. Surface irregularly striatulate and very finely though rather irregularly spirally striate. Spire with quite convex outlines, a trifle attenuated near the obtuse apex. Whorls 8, the first slightly convex, following whorls *almost flat*, the last one more convex. Aperture but slightly oblique, pale reddish-brown within, ovate; peristome white, expanded, thickened within; columella simply concave, without a fold; parietal callus very thin in the middle, thickened toward the ends, having a low tubercle near the posterior angle.

Length 19, diam. 9, of last whorl above aperture 8; length of aperture 8.3 mm.

Length 19, diam. 8, of last whorl above aperture 7.5; length of aperture 7.6 mm.

Kikai, Prov. Osumi, Japan (Y. Hirase).

This species differs from *B. reinianus* Kob. and *andersonianus* Mlldff., in the obese form and especially the light coloration. It is much smaller and especially shorter than *B. japonicus* Mlldff., which was described from a single beached specimen. *B. japonicus* while decidedly larger, alt. 28, diam. 11 mm., the aperture 11 mm. long, has a half whorl less ($7\frac{1}{2}$), and no mention is made by Dr. v. Möllendorff of a tubercle near the posterior angle of the peristome, such as occurs in *B. Hirasei*.

It is named in honor of Mr. Y. Hirase, of Kyoto.

Bulminus extorris var. **omiensis** n.

Shell rimate, resembling *B. cantori* in general form, large, solid and dark chestnut brown; irregularly striate, the striae more or less cut into granules by very irregular spirals. Spire with convex outlines below, straight above, the last two whorls of about equal diameter; apex obtuse. Whorls $8\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the last rather compressed. White, somewhat thickened within, the ends connected by a white cord across the parietal wall, thickened into a slight tubercle near the posterior angle. Columella concave below, having a short strong fold above.

Length 29, diam. 10, length of aperture 10.3, width 8.3 mm.

Length 29.5, diam. 10, length of aperture 11, width 7.8 mm.

Ibuki, prov. Omi, Japan (Y. Hirase).

I refer this form with some doubt to *B. extorris* Brancsik (Jahresheft Nat. Ver. Trencsiner Comitatus, 1891, p. 81, pl. 7, f. 3), described as probably from Japan; but that species has a narrower aperture very like that of *B. cantori*, and is a more slender shell than this one, with the aperture and diameter less than one-third the length of the shell, while in var. *omiensis* these measurements exceed one-third. *B. e. omiensis* is a narrower shell than *B. japonicus*, with an additional whorl and folded columella. The peristome and parietal callus are more developed than in *B. reinianus*.

***Bulminus callistoderma*, n. sp.**

Shell rimate, thin, *conic*, somewhat translucent, of a brownish olive color; somewhat glossy, *densely granulose* in spiral series. Spire rather straightly conic; apex obtuse. Whorls $5\frac{3}{4}$, convex, the last a little ascending in front, swollen, convex beneath. Aperture irregularly ovate; *peristome thin*, expanded; columellar margin dilated, reflexed above; parietal callus a mere translucent film, not tuberculate or thickened near the posterior angle.

Length 10, diam. 5.5, length of aperture 4.9 mm.

Ogasawara Shima (Bonin I.), Japan (Y. Hirase).

Quite unlike other Japanese or Loo Choo species in its short, conic form, the small number of whorls, thin shell, and densely granulose surface.

(*To be continued.*)

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON PLANORBIS CORPULENTUS SAY.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

Dr. E. W. Hubbard, of Elyria, Ohio, whose catalogue of shells of that State was published at an early date, and who there cites *P. corpulentus* as one of the species represented in his collection, was a grandfather of Mr. George H. Clapp, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Clapp has kindly sent to me for examination two sets of *Planorbis* from Dr. Hubbard's collection, labeled *P. corpulentus*, one from Elyria, the other without locality. Both are *P. trivolvis* and do not differ from that species as usually found. This unexpected verification of the